BRIEFE EXTRACT OF THE FORMER LATIN GRAMMER, DONE INTO ENGLISH, FOR the easier instruction of *the Learner.*

EPICHARMVS.

Τοῖς παισὶν οἶνον χρήσιμα.

Sanford (J.) K

AT OXFORD,
Printed by IOSEPH BARNES, and are to be *sold in Paules Church-yard at the signe of the Crowne by Simon VVaterson.* 1605.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE NOBLELIE DESCENDED and hopefull young Gentleman Mr. WILLIAM GREY, *Sonne to the Right Honourable* ARTHVR Lord GREY of Wilton.

CArneades *in* Plutarch *was wont to say, that Princes and Noble mens Sonnes, did never learne to doe anie thing well,* τὸ ἱππεύειν μόνον: saue only to ride; *because that their Tutors and Teachers (which is the misery of great men, and maketh them to liue in much ignorance) spare either for feare, or flatterie, to tell them of their faults when they doe amisse, whereas their horses will teach them, for their owne ease, to sit fast, least they lay them in the durt. What* Carneades *said, may perhaps be truely verified of some; but of your selfe, both for the loue which you beare to religion, and your care to profit in the knowledge & practise thereof; as also your towardlynes to embrace and entertaine learning, and your forward growth and laudable progresse therein, giue me iust cause, not only to hope well, but assuredly to promise to my selfe many excellent things of you. To all which as you are easily carried by the bent and inclination of your owne well disposed minde, so haue you a worthy exam-*

De discrim. Adulat. & amici.

ple in your honorable Father the more to incite and provoke you thereunto. The memorie of whose name is iustly commended to posteritie by the penne of a reverend and learned man, for a patterne of true nobilitie, religion, learning, and valour; Whose vertues it concernes you much to imitate. Some men were of opinion that it fitted not a Gentle man or a Noble man to be learned: which when Alphonsus king of Arragon had heard to haue proceeded from a Courtier of his, who thereby thought to cover and to excuse his owne ignorance, he answered that speech was vox bouis non hominis, much lesse of a noble man who thereby went about to disgrace himselfe and his Court. The anoient Romaines made better account of learning, when as the common people being trained vp only in military discipline to be made fit for the warre; the Nobility and Gentry of the citie were brought vp in learning, and taught to ioine the knowledge of Arts, with the exercise of Armes: which Sciences from them began first to be called artes ingenuę & liberales, and by which they were made fit as well for counsaile as for action. Howbeit therein they obserued a meane, non vt mãcipia quædam literarum essent, as one speaketh, not to become drudges at their bookes, but to furnish themselues with as much knowledge as might be for their vses, as the Athenians in Thucydides say φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας, we studie Philosophie but without niceneſſe and too much curiositie. Let gentlemen then know, that albeit it bee not necessarie for them to attaine perfection in Arts, yet the eminencie of their estates and places, do seeme to require this measure of knowledge in them, that they may be able to discerne truth from errour in the cause of religion; right from wrong in dealings betweene man and man; and to gouerne them-

Do. Sparke Fun. Serm. fol. 60.

Lipſ. admirand. lib. 4. cap. 10.

Lib. 11.

themselues according to Christian sobriety. Zeno *the Philosopher consulting the Oracle how he might best learne to order his life, to liue well and honestly, it was answered him* εἰ συγχρωτίζοιτο τοῖς νεκροῖς, if he would complexion himselfe to the colour of the dead; *By which was meant that he should conforme his manners to the precepts of his bookes. If the gentlemen of our times forget this profitable admonition, I feare least for the present they will runne into* Menedemus *his reproofe, who complained of the young students of* Athens *in his time, that they came thither* wise men; *afterwards they degenerated into* Philosophers *that is, only lovers of wisdome: then they became* Rhetoricians, *& verball discoursers, and in the end they proved* idiots, *rude, & sottish: or else the Court and Country will take vp that proverbe against them, wherewith* Diogenes *was wont to reproach the rich men of his age, who desired rather to furnish themselues with wealth then learning and wisdome, that they were* πρόβατα χρυσόμαλλα. Sillie Sheepe clad with golden fleeces, *and leaden daggers in golden sheathes. These things considered, my humble request vnto you is for the tender and affectionate loue I beare vnto you, that you will seriously thinke of your arrande for vvhich you came to the Vniversitie, namely to make your selfe fit for honorable imployments hereafter. VVherein I haue conceaved very good hope, that you will not be deficient, and wanting to your selfe, having for that small time that I haue trauailed with you in the French, found good cōtentment in your happy progresse therein. My desire was to haue attended you in these proceedings, and I can truely out of mine owne affection towards you, take vp that speech of* Seneca *to his* Lucilius, Ego vero cupio in te omnia trāsfundere, & in hoc gaudeo

Suidas in Zeno.

Plut. de virt profect. sēt.

Apud Laertium.

Epist. 6.

aliquid didicisse vt doceam: *But seeing that I am by the perswasion of Honorable friends induced (vnwillingly willing I confesse) to leaue you for a time, I thought it good to pawne this small token with you as a pledge of my duteous loue towards your good deserts, and as my substitute to supplie my absence, being willing also for your sake, to graunt a publike vse thereof to those that finde difficulty in vnderstanding my former booke. For I ingenuously confesse that my study and desire is,* non vt proficiam, sed vt prosim. *To vse the same Authours words,* Not so much to benefit my selfe as to profit others: *requesting you to accept it in good part, & I beseech God to giue you grace so to spend your time (which is our best patrimony) that God may be glorified, your friends comforted, & your country benefited by your vertuous and honourable endeauours.*

Your Worsh: in all duteous affection,

JOHN SANFORD.

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Briefe rules for the reading of the French.

is ſounded fully as in this Engliſh word *all*, not as wee ſound it in *ſtale ale*.

E, when it is thus accented *é* whether in the middle or in the end of a word, it is called *é* maſculin, and is ſounded out, as in the latin word, *decẽe*. Otherwiſe it is called *e* Feminine, and is ſoũded imperfectly as the ſecond ſyllable of *Facere*, Or as in this Engliſh ſpeech, *is he come?* If two or three, *e*, be in the end of a word the firſt are maſculins the laſt is *e* Feminine, as *deſtinée, prière*

E, in the ſame ſyllable before *N* or *M* ſounderh like *a* as *enfance*, the firſt ſyllable like the ſecond. Except *mien, tien, ſien, bien, ẽ, ebien, rien*, & ſome others. But in *enerver*, *e* is not ſounded in the ſame ſyllable with *n*.

I, is ſoũded like *ee* in Engliſh in *feeble* or *meeke*. So ſoũd *amitié*.

O, before *N* or *M* hath the ſound of *oo* in our Engliſh word *moone* ſo pronounce the French word *mon, comme on dit, commencement*.

V, is ſoũded as if you would whiſtle it out, as in the word *a lute*.

I, and *V* are conſonants when they are put before other vowels as with the Latins as *jeloufie: vive Le Roi. V* alſo ſtanding before *R* is a conſonant, as *vray* not *u-ray*.

The Diphthong *ai* is ſounded as it is written, in the end of the Aouſt of the 1. coniugation as *j'aimay*. Secondly if a vowell follow it as *j'ayt, ayant, ayant*. Thirdly if *ll* follow it as *taille*. Otherwiſe it is alwaies ſounded like *e* maſculine. *aj* ſ *ay j'aimeray*, like *jè, j'émerè*.

The Diphthonge *au* in this word *faut* is pronoũced *Son*, by omitting the prepoſitiue vowel. But in theſe words *paon, taon, faon*, the Subiunctiue vowell is omitted, & they are ſounded *pan, tan, fan*.

The Diphthong *au* is founded like *o* as we pronounce it in saying *Pauls croſſe* ſo ſound *aux, paux* like *os, pos*.

Apoſtrophus taketh away a vowell out of a word of one ſyllable, whē it ſtādeth before another word beginnig with a vowel as *L'egliſe*, for *la egliſe*. *L'abelon*, for *le abelon*. So we ſay *S'il* for *Si il*.

Syndalepha taketh away the ſound but not the body of *e* Feminine before a word beginning with another vowel, as *mon pere et ma mere ont diſné*. Read *mon peret ma mer ont diſné*. If a verbe end in *a* or *e* & *il* or *on* follow it, we put in the ſound of the letter *t* as for *parle il*, *parlet il*, for *dira on*, *dirat on*.

Diareſis is when two points over a vowell divide it from the precedent vowell, as *benë*, *quenë*. Reade *ben-e quen-e* not *be-ne que ne*.

Of Conſonants.

The generall rule of Conſonants is, that if a word end in a conſonant and the word following begin with another, the finall conſonant of the word going before is not ſounded, as *tous ce qui luit n'eſt pas or*, reade it thus *tou ce qui lui né pas or*.

Except
1. The word end in a *liquide l, m, n, r*, as *mon pere*, not *mo pere*. Howbeit *s* is not ſounded in the word *Il* as *Il fault*, reade it *i fault*.
2. The word end in *e* as *avec moy*, not *ave moy*.
3. The word end in *f* as *le bœuf d'Angleterre*.
4. The word end in *g*, as *le long de Chriſt eſt legier*.
5. The word end in *q* as, *vn coq d'Inde*.
6. There follow any point , ; : ! .

C, with a taile thus *ç* is ſounded like *s* as *garçon pieça*, like *garſon pieſſa*. Secondlie *ch* is pronounced like *ſh* as *cheval* like *ſheval*. Except proper names as *Chanaan*, and theſe 4. appellatives *Chorre*, *chordeſchole*, *cicherée*: Thirdly *c* before *t*, is not ſounded as *faict*, *dict on*, like *fet dit on*.

G ioyned with *n* are ſounded through the noſe, as you ſound *n* in the Engliſh word *vnion* ſo pronounce the French *oignon*, and *Eſpagnol* like Spaniard in Engliſh. Theſe ſyllables *gna, gne, gni*, are ſounded like *ga, ge, gi*, as in *guaine*, *guerre*, *guiſe*. Except the proper names *Guiſe*, *Guillaume*, and the verbe *eſguiſer*.

Lin

L in the middest of a word is not sounded as *aultre oultre*, like *autre, outre*. In the end of these words *fol, mol, col, sol, genouil, fenouil*, it is sounded like *u* as *fou, mou, genou, fenou &c.* If *ll* come after *i* or *ai* it is sounded like *ll* in the English word *Scullion* or *Collier*. So sound *Sillon, touaille*, as though *i* were written after *ll Sillion, touallie*.

M in the end of words is sounded like *n* as *nom, faim, danz, temps* like *non fein, dan; tans*.

N is not sounded in the third person plurall that endeth in *ent* as *ilz aiment, Ilz parlent*. reade *izs aimet. &c.*

Q in *qua, que, qui*, is sounded like *ka, ke, ki*, as *quatre, querer, quiter*. like *katre, kerir, kiter*.

R and *S* when they are written double, are sounded the strõger as *Il ne gaigne guere qui va à la guerre. Poisson sans vin est poison*.

S standing single betweene two vowels is sounded like *Z*; as *Poilon, maison*, like *poizon mezon*. When it is to bee sounded, see the table in the latin Grammer.

T in this word *et* is never pronounced. as, *vous et moy*. like *vous e moy*.

X in the end of a word is sounded like *S*. as *paix, prix*. like *pais pris*. In the midst it is sounded like *z*. as *dixiesme, dizieme*. But in in these words *Soixante, Lexiue, Bruxelles, complexion* it is soũded like *ss*. as *Lessiue, complession* &c. In other words that come from the Latin, it retaineth its sound. as *Zeuxe, excuse*.

Accent the last syllable, vnlesse it be *e* Feminine as *amoúr, aprés, demaín*. Note this moreover, that the taking away of a letter causeth the vowell that goeth before it, to be pronounced long & consequently serveth to distinguish betweene words of like sound. as *teste* an head. & *tete* a breast. *mastin*, a mastiue & *matin* the morning. &c.

Of a Nowne.

Nownes are commonly joyned with Articles.	*Le* and *vn* are for the masculin *La* and *vne* for the feminine.	plur. *les*.

The declining of Nownes is made by propositions, the Aesatiue case being alwaies like the Nominatiue, and the ablatiue like the Genitiue.

These

These Articles serue { In the singular nomber to the { Genitive case { *De le* before a vowel as *de l'immortel* / *Du* before a consonant as *du roy*. } / Dative case { *A le* before a vowell as *à l'immortel*. / *Au* before a consonant as *au roy*. } } / In the plural nomber to the { Genitive *Des*, as *des hommes*, of men. / Dative { *Aux*, as *aux hommes*, to men, or to the men. / *A les* as *à les femmes*, to the weomen. / *A des*, as *à des femmes*, to some weomen. } / Ablative { *Aux*, as *aux champs* in the fields. / *Des*, as *des cieulx* from the heavens. / *Es*, as *es deserts*, in the wildernesses. } }

Declining of Nownes.

Masc. Sing.

Nom. vn, or, *le roy*	Plur.	*Nom les roys.*
Gen. d vn, or *du roy.*		*Gen. des rois.*
Dat. a vn, or *au roy.*		*Dat. aux roys.*
Accus. vn, or *le roy.*		*Accus. les roys.*
Vocat. ô roy, or, *ô le roy*		*Vocat. ô roys.*
Ablat. d' vn roy, or *du roy*		*Ablat. des roys.*

Femin.

Nom vne, or *la femme.*	Plur.	*Nom. les femmes.*
Gen. d vne, or *de la femme.*		*Gen. des femmes.*
Dat. à vne, or *à la femme.*		*Dat. aux femmes.*
Accus. vne, or *la femme.*		*Accus. les femmes.*
Vocat. ô femme.		*Vocat. ô femmes.*
Ablat. d' vne, or *de la femme.*		*Ablat. des femmes.*

The Plurall number is formed from the Singular, by putting to *s* or *z* as *roy roys*, *lettre lettrez*. except words that end in *s*, *x*, or *z*, whose singular and plurall are one, as *le pais*, and *les pais*. *le faix*, and *les faix*. *le filz*, and *les filz*.

Words ending in *L*, change *l*, into *ux* as *cheval*, *chevaux*, *cheveul*, *cheveux*. *mal*, *maux*. *metal*, *metaux*. except these irregulars, *ciel*, *cieux*. *celuy*, *ceux*. *œil yeux*. *vieil*, *vieux*. *genouil*, *genoux*.

Words ending in a consonant, in the plural lose the soūd of their consonant as *Grec Grecs* as if it ware *Grés*, except they end in a *liquide*: as *Bal*, *bals*, *nom*, *noms*, *don dons*. *jour*, *jours*.

1 Nownes are all of the malculin gender except. 1. names of weomen, and offices to them belonging, as *mere*, *nourrice*. names of fruits, as *vne poire*, of Cities, as *Clermont*, *Marseille*.

2 Substātives in *é* malculin, as *bonté*. except *blé*, *congé*, *clergé*,

and

& ſuch as come from latin words in *atus*, as, *duché comté, marché.*

3 Subſtãtives in *e* feminine, as *garce.* except words comming frõ maſculines & newters in Latin, as *pere, livre, titre. office, ſacrifice.* yet theſe are feminines *lexive, reſponſe. image, rage. table, fable.*

4 Subſtantives in *eur* as *douceur*, except *pleur, labeur, heur.* with his compounde *bonheur, malheur.*

5 Nownes in *ion* as *affection, priſon, chanſon.* except *horion, tiſon* & words ending in *ſſon* as *poiſſon.*

6 Subſtantives in *u virtu, tribu.* except *feſtu.*

7 Nownes in *ix*, as *paix, voix, noix, poix*, for pitch. except *prix.*

8 Theſe are alſo feminines *mercy, loy peau, ſoif, clef, nef, faim, main nauuain, putain, fin, façon, leçon, mer, tenx, tour* for a towèr, otherwiſe not. *brebis, perdris, tumeur, foreſt, dent, part, hart, mort, cour.*

Some nownes changing their ſignificatiõ, change alſo the gẽder. as *le temple* a temple. *la temple* the temple of the head. *vn livre* a book. *vne livre* a poũd. *le manche*, the helue or handle, *la manche* the ſleeue.

Of Adiectiues.

Adiectives forme, the feminine gender by putting to *e* Feminine, as *hault haulte. cache, cachée.* except it end in *e* feminine, thẽ it is common to both genders. as *homme* or *femme honorable, l'eau trouble.*

Exception.

1 Adiectives in *c*, turne *c* into *ch.* as *ſec, ſeche.* except *Grec, Grecque. etic etique. Duc, ducheſſe. Clerc, clergeſſe.*

2 Words in *eau* change *eau* into *elle*, as *beau belle. pucean pucelle, nouveau, nouvelle.*

3 Words in *eux* make the feminine in *euſe.* as *piteux*, *piteuſe. Roux* maketh *rouſſe. faulx, faulſe. doulx, doulce. frais, fraiſche.*

4 Words in *f* change *f* into *v.* as *brief, brieve. reſtif, reſtive. penſif, penſive.*

5 Words in *eur* make the feminine in *euſe.* as *flateur*, *flateuſe. menteur, menteuſe. iureur, iureuſe. pecheur* maketh *pechereſſe.*

6 Theſe double their conſonant. *bas, baſſe. bon, bonne. net, nette. quel, quelle. tel, telle. bel, belle.* Where note alſo that *bel* is put before a vowell as *bel homme, beau* before a conſonant as *beau garçon.* So *nouveau* is put before the ſubſtantive, as *le nouveau Teſtament.* Feminine

minine *nouvelle* but *neuf* & the feminine *neuve* after the ſubſtantive as *le College neuf.*

The comparatiue is made by *plus*, and the ſuperlative by *treſ*: as *docte, plus docte, treſdocte.* Except *Bon, meilleur, treſbon. mauvais, pis & pire, treſmauvais. Petit, moindre* or *plus petit, treſpetit.*

Of a Pronowne.

Ie, tu, jl, jlz: are put when the verbe is expreſſed, as *je chante, tu ſonës, jl frappe, jlz ont.* But *moy, toy, luy, eux.* are put when the verbe is not expreſſed as *qui ha fait cecy*: who hath done this? anſwere *moy*, not *je.* or not *tu.* So *Qui ha fait cela?* anſwere *luy* or *eux*; not *jls* or *jlz.* *je* is thus declined.

Nom. Ie or *moy.*	Plur.	*Nom.* nous.	So decline *tu* plur: *vous*, and *ſoy* in both numbers.
Gen. de moy.		*Genit.* de nous.	
Dat. à moy or *me.*		*Dat.* à nous.	
Accuſ. moy or *me.*		*Accuſ.* nous.	
Ablat. de moi.		*Abl.* de nous.	

Nom. Il or *luy.*	Plur.	Ilz, or eulx.
Genit. de luy.		Gen d'eulx, leur, de leur, leurs.
Dat. à luy & luy.		Dat a eux, leur.
Accuſ. le and *luy.*		Accuſ. Ilz, eulx, les.
Abl. de luy.		Ablat. d'eux, leurs.

Luy, is common to both genders and ſignifieth *to him, or her*, as *ma mere m'ha demandé & je luy ay reſpondu. Leur* likewiſe ſignifieth to them in both genders, as *je leur ay baillé.* I gaue it thē, both men and women. But *leur with an article* is a nowne poſſeſſiue. as *la leur*, theirs. *Eux* is ſometimes put for *ſoy* the reciprocall, as, *Ilz ont tous biens communs entre eux*, for *entre ſoy.*

Ce & *ceſt* this, plur. *ces. Ce* before a conſonant, as *ce garçon. Ceſt* before a vowell, as *ceſt homme.*

Celui that man. *ceſtuy* this man. *iceluy*, the ſame man, plur. *ceux* & *iceux*, *ſam:* *celle* & *icelle*: are thus placed in a ſentence. *celuy* goeth before *qui* & *icelay*, repeateth it as its relatiue. as *celuy qui ſeme mauvaiſe ſemence, iceluy recueille mauvais grain.* he that ſoweth ill ſeed, that man gathereth ill graine.

Meſme, is ioyned to nownes and pronownes and is as much as ſelfe in Engliſh, as *l'homme meſme.* the ſelfeſame mā. *moy meſme*, my ſelfe. *luy meſme.* himſelfe.

Y is ſometimes a Relatiue
- Of place ſignifying both *in*, and *to* a place: as *Il y eſt*, he is *there. I'y vay.* I goe *thither.*
- Of the thing mentioned: as, *ay y pour voſtre.* thou ſhalt take care of it.

In this speech, *Il y ha, there is, or there are.* the auxiliar verbe *ha* is put for *est*.

En, is a Relatiue somtimes { 1 Of place, & signifieth *frõ thence*. as *j'en vien*. I come frõ thẽce
2 Of the person or thing mentioned: as, *ha-il vn pere*, or *du papier?* hath he a father, or hath he any paper? *ouy il en ha*, yea he hath *one*, or he hath *some*.

These Possessiues *mon, ton, son, noz, voz*, are put when the substantiue is expressed, as *mon livre*, my book. *noz livres*, our books. But *mien, tien, sien, nostres, vostres*, are put without the substantiue having alwaies an Article ioined with them. as, *à qui est ce livre*. whose booke is this? we may either say, *il est à moy*, or else, *c'est le mien*, it is mine, *les nostres*. *Noz amis & les vostres*, our friends & yours.

Of a Verbe.

Verbs with the French are only of three kinds. Actiues, whose preterperfect tense is fourmed by *j'ay*, as, *I'ay aimé*: 2. Passiues, which all along are formed by *je suis*, as *Ie suis aimé*. Imp. *j'estoys aimé, &c.* 3. Newters whose preterperfect tense is formed by *je suis*, as *Ie suis allé*: Moodes & tenses are the same with the Latins, except the Aorist, which then is to be vsed in the French, Italian & Spanish, when we finde the same fitly vsed in our English; such are, *I went, I ran, I rode, I sate, &c.*

The Cõiugations togither with their forming are to be seene in the table of the Verbs before in the Latin Grammer. cap. 7.

Concerning the forming of the tenses. The Imperfect, of the Indicatiue is formed from the first person plural of the present, changing *ons* in *oy*. as *chantons, je chantoy*. The 1. & 2. persons plural in the present of the optatiue, & in the Imperfect of al moods interpose: *i*, In all Coniugations, as, *Aimions, aimassions, aimerions*.

The 2. of the Imperatiue, is frõ the first of the Indicatiue of al Coniugations, as *Di tu, recoy tu, &c.* The third frõ the 3. plural of the same tense by taking away *nt*, as *jilz donnent, qu'il donne, &c.* Some be irregular, as *qu'il face, qu'il sache*. from *font*, & *scavent*.

The present of the Optatiue, frõ the 3. of the Imperatiue evermore. The Imperf. frõ the 2. singular of the Aorist, *tu leus, je leusse*.

The Imperfect of the Subiunctiue frõ the Future of the Indi-

catiue by changing *ay* in *oy*, as *j'aymeray, j'aymeroy, &c.*

The Participle Preſent frō the 1 plural of the preſent of the Indicatiue, changing *ons*, in *ant*, as *baſtiſſons, baſtiſſant.*

A Verbe Paſſiue.

A verbe Paſſiue is made by putting the participle of any verbe to the perſons of the verbe *je ſuis*, as *je ſuis, tu es, jl eſt aimé, Nous ſommes, vous eſtez, jlz ſont aimez.* Impetfect *j'eſtoys aimé, nous eſtions aimez, &c.*

Note alſo that the third perſons in both nombers are paſſiuely to be rendred, when *Se* is ſet before them, as *jl ſe fait*, it is done *jlz ſe font*, they are made.

A verbe Impersonall.

1 Actiue is made by putting *jl* before the third perſon, as *jl conuient, jl conuenoit. jl faut. jl falloit, jl falluſt, jl ha fallu, jl faudra, &c.* Such are theſe *jl neige* it ſnoweth. *jl greſle*, it hayleth *jl Gele*, it freeſeth *jl vale*, it thaweth. *jl aveſpris*, it waxeth night. *jl pleut* it raineth.

2 Paſſiue is made by putting *on*, or *lon*, before the third perſon ſingular of verbs Actiues, as *on dit, dicitur*, it is ſaid, or men ſay. *on aime, amatur*, men loue, *on aimoit, on aimaſt, &c.*

The Indeclinable parts of ſpeech, *Adverbs, Coniunctions, Prepoſitions*, & *Interiections*, I leaue to be learned by reading & obſervation.

Syntaxis of Nownes.

Adiectiues, eſpecially thoſe that ſignifie coulour are put after their Subſtantiues, as *vin blanc, vin clairet, pain bis.* Theſe are ſet before the Subſtantiue. *bon, beau, belle. nouueau, nouuelle, mauuais, petit.* as, *petit homme, mauuaiſe femme.*

The adiectiue agreeth with his ſubſtantiue in Gender. As *mon, pere, ma mere.* Yet if the Subſtantiue begin with a vowel, they put an Adiectiue maſculine before it, as *mon eſpée, mon hoſteſſe.* Except *m'amie*, or if the word begin with *h*, when it is ſonnded with aſpiration, as *ma hauteur.*

When two Subſtātiues come together the latter is put in the Genitiue caſe, as *L'argent du prince eſt ſujet à la pieue.* Sometimes one of the Subſtantiues is taken away by Elleipſis. as, *à la Sainct Iean, ſc. feſte. la Touſſainct's.*

Adiectiues of deſiring, or plenty, or carefulnes, & their cōtraries governe a Genitiue caſe, as *riche d'argent, nonchalant de ſon preuffit.*

Com-

Comparatiues governe a Genitiue case, as *la face n'est plus grãde de demy pied.* Sometimes *que* serveth to the Cõparatiue, as *plus blanc que neige.*

Of Verbes.

The Infinitiue with an Article becommeth a nowne Substãtiue, as *le boire est aussi la soif.* for *le boisson.*

When two verbes come togither the latter is the Infinitiue moode, as *je veulx aimer.* Sometimes the principal verbe is vnderstood, as *les maistons de courir & nous d'aller apres.* 1. *commencerent, & nous commençasmes.*

The Nominatiue case goeth before the verbe. Except the question be asked, as *vrai-je?* shall I goe. *as-tu?* hast thou.

The Accusatiue followeth the verb, *j'aime mon maistre.* except *me, te, se, le, lay, leur, nous, vous.* as, *ie te prises, il se tourmente, je luy diray. je leur escriray.* Except it be the Imperatiue moode as *battez-le, Moy, toy, soy,* are also put after the Imperatiue moode, aswell for the Datiue as the Accusatiue, as *di-moy leve-toy.*

Me, te, se, are put before the particle *en,* especially before verbs neuters signifying moving to a place, as *je m'en vay, va t'en, fuit'en Ilz s'en sont alléz.* Sometimes a verbe hath two pronownes before it, as, *vous vous courroucez fort,* one the Nominatiue, the other the Accusatiue case, or else the verbe is placed between them; as *Comme vous portez vous?* Sometimes there are three, as *vous voulez en irez vous?*

Some verbes being cõstrued with an Infinitiue mood, cause it to be rendred passiuely, as *je vous feray battre,* I will make you beaten. *faites faire chemin,* cause roome to be made. *ie le vei mettre en prison.* I saw him put in prison.

The verbe *aller,* is elegantly construed with a Participle, as *Il s'en allost disant.* 1. *Il disoit, Il s'en va mourant.* 1. *Il meurt.*

A participle added to *Ie suis,* to make a preterperfect tense may vary both gender and nomber, as *je suis venu; elle est venuë, nous sommes venus.* But being added to *j'ay,* it changeth not its termination, as *j'ay disné. elle ha disné. nous avons disné,* Yea if a Substantiue goe before the Nominatiue case & the verbe, the participle following is rendred passiuely, and agreeth in gender, & nomber with that Substantiue, as *les graces que Dieu nous ha données. Les corps que la mer ha engloutis.*

Of

catiue by changing *ay* in *oy*, as *j'aymeray, j'aymeroy, &c.*

The Participle Present frō the 1 plural of the present of the Indicatiue, changing *ons*, in *ant*, as *baſtiſſons, baſtiſſant.*

A Verbe Paſſiue.

A verbe Paſſiue is made by putting the participle of any verbe to the persons of the verbe *je ſuis*, as *je ſuis, tu es, jl eſt aimé, Nous ſommes, vous eſtez, jlz ſont aimez.* Impetfect *j'eſtoys aimé. nous eſtions aimez., &c.*

Note also that the third persons in both nombers are paſſiuely to be rendred, when *Se* is set before them, as *jl ſe fait*, it is done *jlz ſe font*, they are made.

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1 Actiue is made by putting *jl* before the third person, as *jl convient, jl convenoit. jl faut. jl falloit, jl falluſt, jl ha fallu, jl faudra, &c.* Such are these *jl neige* it snoweth. *jl greſle*, it hayleth *jl Gele*, it freeseth *jl rele*, it thaweth. *jl aveſprit*, it waxeth night. *jl pleut* it raineth.

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The Accusatiue followeth the verb, *j'aime mon maistre.* except *me, te, se, le, luy, leur, nous, vous.* as, *tu te prises, il se tourmente, je luy diray. je leur escriray.* Except it be the Imperatiue moode as *battez-le, Moy, toy, soy,* are also put after the Imperatiue moode, aswell for the Datiue as the Accusatiue, as *di-moy. leve-toy.*

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Of

Ne, the negatiue is alwaies accompanied with *point*, or *pas*, as *Il n'y eſt point*, or *pas*. he is not there at all. And without either of theſe words it is equivalent, to an affirmatiue, *Il eſt plus ſcauant que ne ſont ſes compagnons*. he is more learned then are his fellows.

Dont is a particle of Relation, & ſignifieth as much as *de qui, de quoy, duquel, deſquels*. as *j'ay le livre dont vous parlez*. I haue the booke of which you ſpeake.

Of Prepoſitions.

The Prepoſition *à*

1 Standing between two Subſtatiues maketh the latter an Adiectiue, as *homme à cheval*, an horſeman. *homme à pied*, a foote man. *eſcuelle à oreillons*. an eared diſh, or a diſh with eares.

2 Standing before a denominatiue it ſignifieth as much as after the faſhion as *à la Françoiſe* after the Frenſh faſhion. *à la Teſeſque* after the Dutch faſhion. So *en* is vſed as *viure en beſte* to liue after the manner of a beaſt. *traité en Prince*. intertained like a Prince.

3 Is put after an Adiectiue ſignifeing aptnes, or nimblenes as *viſte à l'eſtieuf* nimble at the ball. *adroit aux armes* fit for warre.

The Prepoſitions *De* and *du*.

1 Standing before a Subſtantiue, it ſignifieth either matter as *bague d'or*, a gold ring or the inſtrument as *battre de verges* to beate with roddes. *iouër de l'eſpinette*, to play on the Virginalls.

2 It is put after adiectiues ſignifying dexteritie as *habile de la plume* skilfull at his penne. *habile du pied* active or ſwift of foote.

3 Standing before the Infinitiue mood, it is Engliſhed to, as *je vous prie de faire cela*. I beſeech you *to* doe that.

4 *Du* ſtanding before a Subſtantiue ſignifieth parte of any thing, and is engliſhed *Some*. as *du pain* ſome bread. *des poiſſons* ſome fiſhes.

Devant is conſtrued with *que* before an Infinitive, as *devant qu'aller* before we goe. *Apres* with the preterperfect tenſe of the Infinitive mood as *apres avoir receu vos lettres* after the receiving of your letters. *Apres, arriere, à l'entour* governe a Genitive caſe, as *auprés du feu* neere the fire. *arriere de nous*. behinde vs. *à l'entour de ſoy*. round about himſelfe.

Coniunctions.

Comme is vſed for *comment*. as *comme vous portez vous*? how do you.

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Que is diverſly engliſhed as *qu'eſt ce que de l'homme*? what is man? *Si j'eſtoye que de luy*, if I were as he. *qu'eſt ce à dire cecy*? what is this, or how call you this: *Qu'en eſt il*. what matter is it.

FINIS